IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1-152. (Canceled).

153. (Previously Presented) A therapeutic method for treating a cardiovascular indication in a mammal which indication is characterized by a decreased lumen diameter, comprising:

a) selecting an agent for TGF-beta elevation that is a structural analog of tamoxifen;

b) administering a cytostatic dose of the agent to a mammal with decreased lumen diameter as a result of atherosclerosis, stroke, myocardial infarction or thrombosis, in an amount effective to inhibit smooth muscle cell proliferation, inhibit plaque, or any combination thereof.

154. (Previously Presented) A therapeutic method for treating a cardiovascular indication in a mammal which indication is characterized by a decreased lumen diameter, comprising:

a) determining an agent for TGF-beta elevation that is a structural analog of tamoxifen;

b) selecting a cytostatic dose of the agent; and

c) administering the dose to a mammal with decreased lumen diameter as a result of atherosclerosis, stroke, myocardial infarction or thrombosis, in an amount effective to inhibit smooth muscle cell proliferation, inhibit plaque, or any combination thereof.

155-156. (Canceled).

157. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 153 or 154 wherein the administration is systemic.

158. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 153 or 154 wherein the administration is local.

159. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 153 or 154 wherein the agent is administered in a sustained release dosage form.

160. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 153 or 154 wherein the agent directly or indirectly increases the level of active TGF-beta.

161. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 153 or 154 wherein the agent is a TGF-beta production stimulator.

162. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 153 or 154 wherein the agent is a TGF-beta activator.

163. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 153 or 154 wherein the agent increases the production of TGF-beta mRNA.

164. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 153 or 154 wherein the agent is administered via a stent.

165. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 153 or 154 wherein the administration is oral.

166-173. (Canceled)

174. (Previously Presented) A therapeutic method for treating a cardiovascular indication in a mammal which indication is characterized by a decreased lumen diameter, comprising:

a) selecting an agent for TGF-beta elevation that is a structural analog of tamoxifen;

b) administering a cytostatic dose of the agent to a mammal having a cardiovascular indication characterized by a decreased lumen diameter and subjected to procedural vascular trauma, in an amount effective to inhibit smooth muscle cell proliferation associated with the procedural vascular trauma, wherein the procedural vascular trauma is due to organ transplantation, vascular surgery, vascular grafting, or placement of an intravascular stent.

175. (Previously Presented) A therapeutic method for treating a cardiovascular indication in a mammal which indication is characterized by a decreased lumen diameter, comprising:

a) determining an agent for TGF-beta elevation that is a structural analog of tamoxifen;

b) selecting a cytostatic dose of the agent; and

c) administering the dose to a mammal having a cardiovascular indication characterized by a decreased lumen diameter and subjected to procedural vascular trauma, in an amount effective to inhibit smooth muscle cell proliferation associated with the procedural vascular trauma, wherein the procedural vascular trauma is due to organ transplantation, vascular surgery, vascular grafting, or placement of an intravascular stent.

176. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 174 or 175 wherein the administration is before or after, or both before and after said procedure.

177-180. (Canceled)

181. (Previously Presented) A therapeutic method for treating a cardiovascular indication in a mammal which indication is characterized by a decreased lumen diameter, comprising:

a) selecting an agent for TGF-beta elevation that is a structural analog of tamoxifen, a stilbene antisteroid, a 1,2 diphenylethane antisteroid, or a naphthalene antisteroid;

b) administering a cytostatic dose of the agent to a mammal with decreased lumen diameter as a result of atherosclerosis, stroke, myocardial infarction or thrombosis, in an amount effective to inhibit smooth muscle cell proliferation, inhibit lipid accumulation, increase plaque stability, or any combination thereof.

182. (Previously Presented) A therapeutic method for treating a cardiovascular indication in a mammal which indication is characterized by a decreased lumen diameter, comprising:

a) determining an agent for TGF-beta elevation that is a structural analog of tamoxifen, a stilbene antisteroid, a 1,2 diphenylethane antisteroid, or a naphthalene antisteroid;

b) selecting a cytostatic dose of the agent; and

c) administering the dose to a mammal with decreased lumen diameter as a result of atherosclerosis, stroke, myocardial infarction or thrombosis, in an amount effective to inhibit

smooth muscle cell proliferation, inhibit lipid accumulation, increase plaque stability, or any combination thereof.

183. (Previously Presented) A therapeutic method for treating a cardiovascular indication in a mammal which indication is characterized by a decreased lumen diameter, comprising:

a) selecting an agent for TGF-beta elevation that has reduced estrogenic activity or DNA adduct formation relative to tamoxifen and is a structural analog of tamoxifen, a stilbene antisteroid, a 1,2 diphenylethane antisteroid, or a naphthalene antisteroid;

b) administering a cytostatic dose of the agent to a mammal having a cardiovascular indication characterized by a decreased lumen diameter and subjected to procedural vascular trauma, in an amount effective to inhibit smooth muscle cell proliferation associated with the procedural vascular trauma, wherein the procedural vascular trauma is due to organ transplantation, vascular surgery, transcatheter vascular therapy, vascular grafting, placement of a shunt or placement of an intravascular stent.

184. (Previously Presented) A therapeutic method for treating a cardiovascular indication in a mammal which indication is characterized by a decreased lumen diameter, comprising:

a) determining an agent for TGF-beta elevation that has reduced estrogenic activity or DNA adduct formation relative to tamoxifen and is a structural analog of tamoxifen, a stilbene antisteroid, a 1,2 diphenylethane antisteroid, or a naphthalene antisteroid;

b) selecting a cytostatic dose of the agent; and

c) administering the dose to a mammal having a cardiovascular indication characterized by a decreased lumen diameter and subjected to procedural vascular trauma, in an amount effective to inhibit smooth muscle cell proliferation associated with the procedural vascular trauma, wherein the procedural vascular trauma is due to organ transplantation, vascular surgery, transcatheter vascular therapy, vascular grafting, placement of a shunt or placement of an intravascular stent.

185. (New) A therapeutic method for treating a cardiovascular indication in a mammal which indication is characterized by a decreased lumen diameter, comprising:

a) determining an agent for TGF-beta1 elevation that is a structural analog of tamoxifen;

b) selecting a cytostatic dose of the agent; and

c) administering a sustained release dosage form comprising the dose to a mammal with decreased lumen diameter as a result of atherosclerosis, stroke, myocardial infarction or thrombosis, in an amount effective to inhibit smooth muscle cell proliferation, inhibit plaque, or any combination thereof.

186. (New) A therapeutic method for treating a cardiovascular indication in a mammal which indication is characterized by a decreased lumen diameter, comprising:

a) determining an agent for TGF-beta1 elevation that is a structural analog of tamoxifen;

b) selecting a cytostatic dose of the agent; and

c) administering a sustained release dosage form comprising the dose to a mammal having a cardiovascular indication characterized by a decreased lumen diameter and subjected to procedural vascular trauma, in an amount effective to inhibit smooth muscle cell proliferation associated with the procedural vascular trauma, wherein the procedural vascular trauma is due to organ transplantation, vascular surgery, vascular grafting, or placement of an intravascular stent.